

ROADS REFUSE PLEA OF BOARD TO RECALL ORDER FOR PAY CUT

Declare Strike Will Be Against Ruling of Rail Labor Body.

'NOT AWARE OF FIGHT'

Executives Powerless to Act, They Say, as if Rates Drop So Must Wages.

BOARD PUSHED BY WORK

Positively Will Not Sidetrack Other Cases and Take Up Present Mixup.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (Associated Press).—The United States Railroad Labor Board turned today to the railroads in its attempt to avert the rail strike scheduled for October 30, suggesting that the roads temporarily postpone seeking further wage reductions because the board's decision was so crowded that wage dockets for all classes of employees could not be rendered before July, 1922. The carriers, however, informed the board that they were "powerless to take any other position" than their present one.

In a formal statement the board informed the carriers that it would not consider any petitions for wage cuts until the questions of rules and working conditions now before it were fully settled.

The board then unofficially let the carriers know, it was learned, that since a ruling on wages for all classes could not be handed down before July, 1922, it would like the roads formally to announce postponement of their plans to seek further wage reductions, taking the attitude that such an announcement might avert a walkout.

The committee of the Association of Railway Executives that conferred with the board announced, however, that the carriers would stand pat on their plans to seek new pay cuts on the ground that wages must be reduced before freight rates could be lowered and that since the strike was called technically in protest of wage cuts already authorized by the board there was no necessity for the roads to take other than an inactive part in the strike controversy between the board and the unions.

See No Cause for Strike.

In its communication to the roads the board declared that it both sides would consider the delay necessary before wages again could be reduced they would realize that there was no cause for immediate strike between them over this point.

The unions, not taking into consideration this delay, were crossing bridges before coming to them when they called a strike on the board's decision.

It pointed out that the carriers had repeatedly urged a quick decision on the rules and working conditions questions now before the board and that it had determined several weeks ago to settle this matter before taking up anything else.

Of the 2,000 cases submitted to the board during its eighteen months' existence, 1,300 still are unsettled, the statement said, adding that proper cooperation between the unions and the roads would have prevented many of the coming to the board.

The board's statement, members said, was issued to-night, on the eve of the strike hearing to determine if the transportation act is being violated by the unions in their strike plans, in the hope that it would result in representatives of one side or the other voluntarily offering some plan to clear up the crisis.

The board itself has no definite plan, it was said, and will try at the hearing merely to bring out all the facts in the case.

Statement by Railroads.

A formal statement issued by the executives' committee declared that the carriers were powerless to make any other position than that of seeking further wage cuts.

"Railroad executives are not aware of any present dispute between them and their employees," said the statement in part. "The strike vote was taken solely against a decision of the labor board reducing wages by 12 per cent. last July."

"The railroads have determined to seek to reduce rates and as a means to that end to reduce wages further. But the carriers have expressly decided to proceed in accordance with the law."

"The railroads wish it expressly understood that they would deprecate a strike, but that their first obligation is to the public to render adequate service at reasonable rates."

"The issue is very clear. If present wages are continued rates cannot be lowered. If rates are to be reduced wages cannot be paid. The railroads are powerless to take any other position."

Statement by the Board.

The board's statement to the carriers was drawn up by Ben Hooper, vice chairman of the board and member of the public group. It follows in part:

Charles to Be Dethroned; Horthy May Become King

BUDAPEST, Oct. 25 (Associated Press).—The Hungarian Assembly is to be convened within a few days to dethrone Charles. The election of Admiral Horthy, the Regent, as King of Hungary is said to be among the possibilities. It is expected that the new King, Military Mission soon will relieve the Government of further responsibility for Charles and his followers, who are under detention.

MAY INTERN CHARLES IN ALGERIA OR SPAIN

Council of Ambassadors Will Determine Future of Hapsburgs To-day.

WILL INSIST ON GUARD

Switzerland Arranges to Deport Noble Supporters of Former Monarch.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau.

The future of Charles of Hapsburg may be settled as was that of Napoleon, by the Council of Ambassadors to-morrow, following the collapse of his attempt to reestablish himself on the throne of Hungary and his arrest near Komorn yesterday. Spain and Algeria are proposed as the countries for his internment, with Spain rather favored, providing the Spanish Government will undertake responsibility for him, with it, it is recognized, a certain amount of allied supervision. If Spain would not be willing to undertake this, it is believed that the French would be willing to keep him in Algeria, which probably would be far less agreeable to the one time ruler of the dual monarchy than would Spain, whose ruler, Alfonso XIII, also is a Hapsburg.

Italy has definitely refused to accept Charles and the British have shown a coolness toward the suggestion that a British dominion assume responsibility for the royal prisoner. Switzerland has declared he and Zita cannot recross her frontiers after their flight and is making preparations to deport all the Austro-Hungarian noble supporters of the Hapsburgs.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that this time Charles will be kept under guard, unlike the Kaiser. It is reported from Vienna that Charles has accepted unconditionally the terms imposed by Regent Horthy.

Charles probably will be kept in the Abbey of Tihany, about fifty-five miles southwest of Budapest and situated on the shore of Lake Platten, until the Allies decide when and where he will be turned over to them for internment.

There is no intention, The New York Herald bureau here is informed, of separating Charles from his family, which will accompany him to his place of exile.

The question of who will bear the expense of Charles' journey is now under consideration by the Allies and the Little Entente. It is believed that the Allies are willing to stand the burden of it alone. It has been suggested in this connection that the Hapsburgs' private holdings in Hungary and in other European countries, apart from their interests conferred under the treaties, be sold under allied direction and a trust fund be created which would cover the cost of Charles' new establishment.

Budapest is now negotiating with representatives of the Allies and the Little Entente regarding what is to be done with Charles and intends forcing the one time ruler to sign a statement renouncing the Hungarian throne for himself and as for his son Otto. A serious internal problem in Hungary may be provoked by Admiral Horthy's decision that he will not withdraw from the throne, regardless of his political or social influence.

SUICIDE ATTEMPT IS UNCONFIRMED

Hapsburg Prisoner Refused Release on Parole.

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (Associated Press).—Former Emperor Charles and his wife were still interned to-day in the castle of Esterhazy at Tata, Slovakia, according to Austrian official advices.

The members of Charles' Cabinet and other prisoners have been removed to the military prisons in Budapest. Besides the members of the Cabinet there are being held as prisoners a large number of royalist officers and prominent legitimists, including Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz. It is reported that documents of the utmost importance and a quantity of jewelry have been taken from the prisoners.

Budapest is now negotiating with the members of the Cabinet there are being held as prisoners a large number of royalist officers and prominent legitimists, including Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz. It is reported that documents of the utmost importance and a quantity of jewelry have been taken from the prisoners.

There were various rumors to-day in Vienna that Charles had attempted to commit suicide, using both a pistol and poison, and also that he had been wounded by an assassin. The rumors were without confirmation in official quarters. One report from Budapest said that Charles attempted to commit suicide.

Continued on Page Nine.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant Advertising will be found on Page 13-44c.

MAN AND WOMAN DIED IN TRYING TO ESCAPE FIRE IN APARTMENT

Way to Roof Ladder Blocked by Lumber Pile in West 58th Street.

WOMAN UNIDENTIFIED

Victims, Cut Off by Smoke in the Hallway, Are Suffocated.

DAMAGE IS NOT HEAVY

Firemen Quickly Put Out the Blaze and Police Are Called to Handle Crowds.

Thorley Duwell, an importer, 33 years old, and an unidentified woman about 25 were burned to death just before last midnight in a fire that started underneath a rear stairway on the ground floor of the five story brownstone store and apartment house in 131 West Fifty-eighth street, burned upward along the staircase and mushroomed in an apartment on the fourth floor, occupied by Duwell and a man named Kinzli. Besides causing the deaths of the two persons, the fire looked so threatening for a time and burned so rapidly that most of the tenants in two eight story apartment houses adjoining left their homes and ran into the street. The reserves of the West Forty-seventh street station were called to handle the large crowd that gathered.

The firemen found the bodies of the man and the woman on the floor of a room in Duwell's apartment. It was thought for a time that the body of the woman might have been that of Mrs. Buchanan, who occupied an apartment on the fourth floor and who had run into Duwell's apartment to escape to the roof after she found the stairways on fire.

The firemen found the bodies of the man and the woman on the floor of a room in Duwell's apartment. It was thought for a time that the body of the woman might have been that of Mrs. Buchanan, who occupied an apartment on the fourth floor and who had run into Duwell's apartment to escape to the roof after she found the stairways on fire.

Believed Lost, She Returns. Mrs. Buchanan, however, returned to the house this morning about 1 o'clock and said she had been to a theatre, William Bobbs, who lives on the third floor, was also missing for a time but came home later and said he was not in the building when the fire started. Kinzli, who lived with Duwell, is out of the city.

The bodies of Duwell and the woman were found lying on the floor of a room in Duwell's apartment. It was thought for a time that the body of the woman might have been that of Mrs. Buchanan, who occupied an apartment on the fourth floor and who had run into Duwell's apartment to escape to the roof after she found the stairways on fire.

The firemen found the bodies of the man and the woman on the floor of a room in Duwell's apartment. It was thought for a time that the body of the woman might have been that of Mrs. Buchanan, who occupied an apartment on the fourth floor and who had run into Duwell's apartment to escape to the roof after she found the stairways on fire.

Woman Discovers Fire. It was Mrs. Anna Wahl, a member of the Buchanan family, who discovered the fire and gave the alarm. She went into her store about 11:30 o'clock to arrange a portion of her stock, and going to the rear of the store smelled smoke and saw flames. She opened a door into the hallway and found the rear stairway on fire.

She ran to the front of the house, crying "Fire!" and then pressed all of the buttons on the mail boxes in the vestibule. She said that, although she waited in the hallway until the firemen began to arrive, she saw no one descend by the stairs. The firemen were heard by a chauffeur in the street, who ran to the corner and pulled a fire alarm box.

Engine Company No. 23 reached the scene quickly, but the firemen found the whole stairway in flames. When the hook and ladder men came, however, they found the fire had spread to the second floor and was in the windows. The fire burned rapidly, but it was soon extinguished, with a loss of perhaps \$10,000.

The woman was about 5 feet 2 inches tall and weighed about 120 pounds. She had dark hair and plump features.

DESERTED MAN SHOTS WOMAN AND HIMSELF

Chauffeur and Waitress Are in Brooklyn Hospital.

Patrick J. Lovett of 232A Twelfth street, Brooklyn, shot Miss Dorothy Rose, a waitress, who refused to give her address, in the abdomen early this morning at Court street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and then shot himself in the mouth when two policemen arrested him.

At a late hour a band of negroes were in a house surrounded by police.

FRANCE ON NORMAL TIME. PARIS, Oct. 25.—France returned to normal time at midnight to-night, when all clocks were turned back an hour.

LODGE, WISTER, LAMONT ON STRIKEBREAKER LIST

Sons of Noted Men Among Harvard Students Enrolled.

Medicine Beer in Nine States Only, Drys Assert

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Prescriptions of beer as medicine under the new Treasury regulations can legally be made in only nine States, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, said to-day in a statement commenting on issuance of the regulations.

These States, Wheeler said, are California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

Prescription of beer also is possible, he said, in the non-prohibited portions of Louisiana and Maryland.

DRYS RALLY TO RUSH ANTI-BEER MEASURE

Confident Pending Bill Will Head Off Relicensing of Medicinal Beer.

WETS EAGER FOR FIGHT

Will Combat Effort to Halt Big Legislation for Any Dry Act.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Dry leaders announced to-day they would renew their attempt to pass the Campbell-Wills anti-beer bill immediately on passage of the pending tax bill.

This means the fight to outlaw medicinal beer will begin all over again probably next week. Renewed warfare between the wets and the drys over the merits of beer as a medicine may seriously block the whole legislative programme.

Wet Senators, however, are more determined than ever to keep up their filibuster. They expressed themselves as confident they will win in the fight against the Wills-Campbell bill, which would put the ban on medicinal beer.

The wets of the Senate said they were ready and eager to commit the drys in any attempt to sidetrack other important legislation for the anti-beer bill. The Treasury Department proceeded to make the beer regulations effective and completed distribution of them to State prohibition directors. Plans were made to expedite action on permits wherever possible because of the urgent requests made by some of the brewers.

The prohibition unit of the Treasury announced that brewers who take advantage of the new regulations authorizing manufacture and sale of medicinal beer may have to wait one week at least before final action can be expected upon applications for permits to produce medicinal liquors for sale on prescriptions. Before State prohibition directors deliver permits to brewers the latter must offer bonds that will be satisfactory to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Revenue officials declared that to go through the necessary procedure will consume considerable time and for some brewers it was said a few weeks might elapse before they can qualify. In some cases brewers who may apply for permits may be called on to explain charges pending involving previous violations of the Volstead law. Some brewers who have engaged in the manufacture of cereal beverages are suspected of having released beer containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol.

No reports were available to show the number of brewers who will seek authority to manufacture malt liquors.

COLLEGE GIRLS WILLING TO WED ON \$2,000 A YEAR

Figures Run Between \$1,000 and \$5,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—If the young women of the junior and senior classes at Simmons College practice what they preach they will be able to marry men earning no more than \$2,000 a year.

In a census of the classes the minimum desirable income of a newly wedded couple in these times was placed from \$1,000 to \$5,000 per annum, with a majority of the students asserting that \$2,000 should be sufficient.

Answers tabulated at the college showed also that a majority believed that women whose husbands could support them ought not to work for pay. Ninety students objected to women smoking and sixty-three did not work.

NEGRO SLAIN IN RACE RIOT NEAR BALTIMORE

Outbreak Follows an Attack On a White Girl.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—A negro was killed in a battle with Baltimore police at Pumphrey Station, a suburb of this city, to-night following a threatened race riot.

The riot was precipitated by an assault upon a white girl by a negro. At a late hour a band of negroes were in a house surrounded by police.

Continued on Page Eight.

NO TRACE OF BANDITS OR MILLION OF LOOT IN CASH AND BONDS

Inside Job Suspected, as Robbers Selected the Most Valuable Pouches.

\$50,000 WAS IN MONEY

At Least \$463,000 of the Bonds Were Negotiable, Postal Officials Find.

REWARD OF \$5,000 EACH

Hays Makes Offer for Any One Who Brings in Culprits 'Dead or Alive.'

The automobile bandits who under an are light in Leonard street on Monday night seized five sacks of registered mail from a Post Office motor truck accomplished one of the greatest of all mail robberies.

The Government's estimate of the value of the loot is between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. Of this about \$50,000 was cash, according to the Post Office Department in Washington. The rest was largely negotiable securities.

It is admitted that the loss may pass the million mark. The exact truth is not known because the task of checking up the names of the firms and individuals whose packages and letters were in the stolen sacks and ascertaining the value of all the items is not completed.

One known shipment which was carried off was that of the Chase National Bank. It was \$463,000 worth of negotiable bonds. As the numbers of the bonds have been flashed to all parts of the continent it would be difficult to dispose of any of them. But the robbers could burn or throw into the river all the securities and still have the tidy fortune of \$50,000 cash to show for as finely calculated and daringly and neatly perpetrated a holdup as New York ever has seen. They had their pick of one of the richest sections of the whole New York financial district.

\$4,000,000 on Wagon.

Representatives of various banking and brokerage houses upon comparing notes yesterday figured that there must have been about \$4,000,000 worth of mail on the motor truck that was robbed. They were unable, as has been indicated, to tell how much of this had been stolen and how much left.

The Post Office inspectors, always the tightest lipped of men until they come to the end of a hunt, had no theory to offer the public last night. But it was obvious that they had staked up the robbery as having some of the symptoms of "an inside job." By that they meant that they weighed all the circumstances and came to the at least tentative conclusion that there may have been collusion somewhere. But it is a fact that mail wagons have been robbed in the middle West in precisely the same way, without hint of collusion.

There was no word again and again as the whole Post Office detective force went over the ground, seventeen sacks of unregistered mail on the truck. Not one of these was taken. There were eleven sacks of registered mail. Five of these were taken. The holding man could easily have seized more. They had time, the electric light under which they did their sorting gave plenty of light, their green automobile parked beside the little mail car had room for more than five bags. Yet it seems to the investigators that the robbers knew so well what they were about that they picked out just the five sacks they wanted and got the five that contained the most valuable shipments, including \$4,000,000 worth of bonds, the most valuable single shipment of all, the \$463,000 worth of bonds from the Chase National Bank.

\$1,000,000 Unaccounted For Yet.

Another downtown firm told THE NEW YORK HERALD last night that securities which it had sent out, and which were worth about \$1,000,000, appeared to have been part of the load on the truck at the time of the robbery. Whether this was in one of the stolen pouches which the robbers left this firm was unable to say.

An astonishing feature of the robbery, which is being undoubtedly investigated, is that the mail chauffeur, Frank Havranek, who was held up by the highwaymen at the pistol's point, was not hurt. It was said at the main Post Office that only employees handling registered mail at terminal platforms are armed.

Havranek, piloting through the streets at night a mail truck almost worth its weight in gold, had no armed guard with him—no guard of any kind. He rode alone. Last April Postmaster

Continued on Page Eight.

UNARMED AND UNGUARDED MAN DROVE TREASURE TRUCK CONTAINING FOUR MILLION

WITH the proceeds of mail robberies for the year totalling nearly \$8,000,000, the attention of the authorities was centred last night on the fact that there was no armed guard on the mail wagon held up Monday night at Leonard street and Broadway and that the driver also was unarmed. This, it was pointed out, seemed to be a disregard of the orders of Postmaster-General Hays, which directs the arming of all mail wagon drivers as a result of the big mail robberies in the West. The wagon, it is estimated, contained securities valued at \$4,000,000. Rush Simmons, chief postal inspector, was directed in Washington last night to learn whether, in the Broadway robbery, any of Mr. Hays' armed guard regulations had been violated.

The largest robbery of the year was that of the transcontinental flier between Omaha and Council Bluffs last November, in which four youths obtained \$3,500,000. In two Chicago post office robberies the bandits obtained \$1,000,000, and the investigation into one of these, that of the Dearborn street station robbery of April 6 last, revealed the existence of a nationwide band whose operations were said to have yielded them more than \$8,000,000. The possibility that some members of the disintegrated Chicago gang may be responsible for the robbery Monday night is not being overlooked by the authorities.

ALDERMEN BAR OUT ELECTED SOCIALISTS

Tammanyites Refuse to Seat Lee and Cassidy, Chosen 22 Months Ago.

TO ASK CONTEMPT ORDER

Morris Hillquit Will Go Into Supreme Court to Fight Ante-Election Move.

The Tammany majority of the Board of Aldermen by a solid party yesterday twice defeated efforts of the Socialists to seat Algonquin Lee and Edward P. Cassidy, whose title is said to be shown by a recent recount of the election two years ago. Then the board adjourned until November 13, which is after election.

Alderman B. C. Vlasek, Socialist floor leader, offered the following explanation of the tenancy of the Tammanyites, even after two Socialists have been deprived of their seats for twenty-one months of the twenty-four month terms:

"The trouble hinges around Morris Graubard, Democrat, who sits in the seat of the Eighth district, to which the recount shows a Socialist is entitled. Graubard is running for reelection, and Tammany is afraid if he could not get enough votes."

Morris Hillquit, counsel for Lee and Cassidy, said after the meeting that he would go to-day before Justice George V. Mullan of the Supreme Court and ask for a contempt order against the Socialists. He said that the members of the Aldermanic committee on privileges and elections except the Socialist member who submitted a minority report, for failure to obey a Supreme Court order to submit their report on the recount last week.

The fight came up when Alderman Abraham Beersman, Socialist member of the committee, presented a minority report in the absence of a committee report, in which he set forth that the recount showed Lee had received 5,622 legal votes as against 4,713 for Graubard. He asked that his report be accepted and that Lee be seated.

F. H. La Guardia, President of the board, took the floor in behalf of the motion, as did many other Republicans, who declared that the case was one of "fraud and injustice" and that further delay would be to the detriment of the city. That night was lost also on a strict party vote. The only explanation was from Alderman Samuel J. Burden, chairman of the committee, who said that since he did not have the official minutes and stenographic transcripts with him he could make no report. The vote was 30 Democrats against 4 charge of the committee to 19 Republicans and 3 Socialists.

AL SMITH'S SHIRT TALE CONGRESS ARGUMENT

Proves How Oil Slush Hurts Sea Beach Resorts.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—Oil slush from the wreck of the ship "Albatross" is threatening a sea food famine and ruin for the beach resorts near by, representatives of New York city organizations and municipal heads from New Jersey towns told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee to-day. Hearings were being held on the Appliance bill to force the oil companies and steamship lines to cessate the slush which is causing the nuisance. It is not even like oil, said Franklin Taylor of Brooklyn, head of the Water Ways League.

Mr. Taylor quoted former Gov. Alfred Smith as saying that after returning home from a dip at Coney Island he was forced to apply kerosene oil to his back before he could take off his shirt.

SPECULATORS JAILED TO STOP SPECULATION

Turkish Pound Drops to 46 Cents and Allies Act.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Heavy speculation on the money market in Constantinople and the substitution of the Greek drachma for the Turkish pound in the occupied area of Asia Minor has forced down the pound to 46 cents, the lowest point to which it has gone in thirty years.

The allied authorities to-day took decisive steps to check the further fall in the pound by imprisoning many of the most active speculators.

Kaiserlicher Grill—Broadway & 42d St. Diner and Supper Dishes, 42c to 44c.

AMERICA WILL VIEW ANGLLO-JAP ALLIANCE AS POSSIBLE MENACE

Arms Delegates Agree Pact Is Not in Harmony With Aims of Parley.

CONFER WITH HARDING

Plans Are Withheld Until Conference Meeting on November 12.

HUGHES DUE TO PRESIDE

Underwood With President on Southern Trip and Root Returns to New York.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.

The Anglo-Japanese alliance is regarded with an unfriendly eye by this Government, and this fact will be made plain during the arms conference. The American delegation, which ended its second session this morning, definitely has adopted this attitude as part of its programme of bringing about a limitation of naval armament.

While the exact suggestion which will be made to the conference as the American idea of how armaments should be limited is being withheld for submission to the conference, it has become known that its final approval depends upon a decision by both Japan and England to abandon their compact.

Enough is learned here from reliable authority to make it plain the United States Government is prepared to go into the conference with a ready acceptance of the apparent willingness of the allied Powers, especially Japan and England, to limit their armaments under certain conditions. The United States is willing to meet many of these conditions but will have conditions of its own.

Would Reassure the Far East. The most important of these will be the abrogation of the compact, which is regarded as being indirectly aimed at this country and which is believed to have a disturbing effect in the Far East.

The United States will go into the conference with the postulate that all alliances are out of keeping with the good understanding which is sought as the object of the conference. It also will enter the discussion with the firmly fixed determination that the safety of the American Government is not to be imperilled in any circumstances.

While the American navy is superior to that of Japan, it is realized here and in Japan that it is not sufficiently so to render it a menace to the Japanese, both on account of the strategic position occupied by Japan and because of the absence of well equipped and strongly fortified bases in the Pacific.

As the respective American and Japanese navies now stand, and as they will be after the completion of the programmes now under way, each would be able to hold a defensive position against the other. While diplomats are unwilling to discuss the relative standing of navies in terms of possible conflict, there is no disguising the fact that such a measurement will register decisions as the basis of future limitation.

Would Affect Navy Building.

Accordingly renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance would nullify the relative standing of the navies of Great Britain, the United States and Japan, and in certain circumstances would force the United States to project its future building on the basis of competition with these combined navies. It is not believed by American statesmen that either Great Britain or Japan consciously aims this combination at the United States, but it is conceivable that they might be so used.

The elimination of Germany as a sea power has enabled the British Empire to transfer a large part of the force which it was compelled to hold in home waters and these vessels are now being massed in Pacific waters, where it is planned to establish a base at Singapore. A programme of this character is regarded as justified by Britain's extensive Far East interests. But both Japan and the United States have interests there, so the new disposal of the British fleet becomes a matter of interest to both countries.

American interests are material so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned. They are more general in view of its policy of the open door and its assumption of the task of insuring the territorial integrity of China as a safeguard for this policy and as a matter of justice to the Chinese people. It is no secret that when the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was under discussion at the time of the meeting of the dominion Premiers in London this Government made it plain, in an informal way, that it deprecated the possibility of its renewal.

Establishment of the British base at Singapore has relieved the British dominions of much of the fear entertained by them at the time of the meeting concerning Japan and they will be in a position to take a more active part in the conference.

CHILD'S WILL PROBATED

Jean Stewart Leaves \$1,000,000 to Her Sister.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Marion Stewart Henson receives the entire million dollar estate of her ten-year-old sister, Jean Stewart, daughter of the late James K. Stewart, in a will probated here to-day.